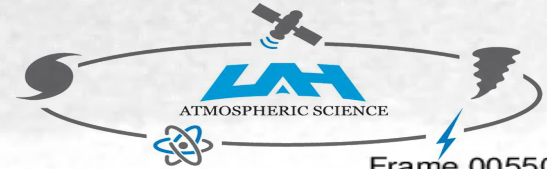
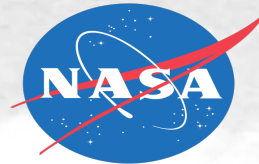


Trends in Lightning Electrical Energy Derived from the Lightning Imaging Sensor

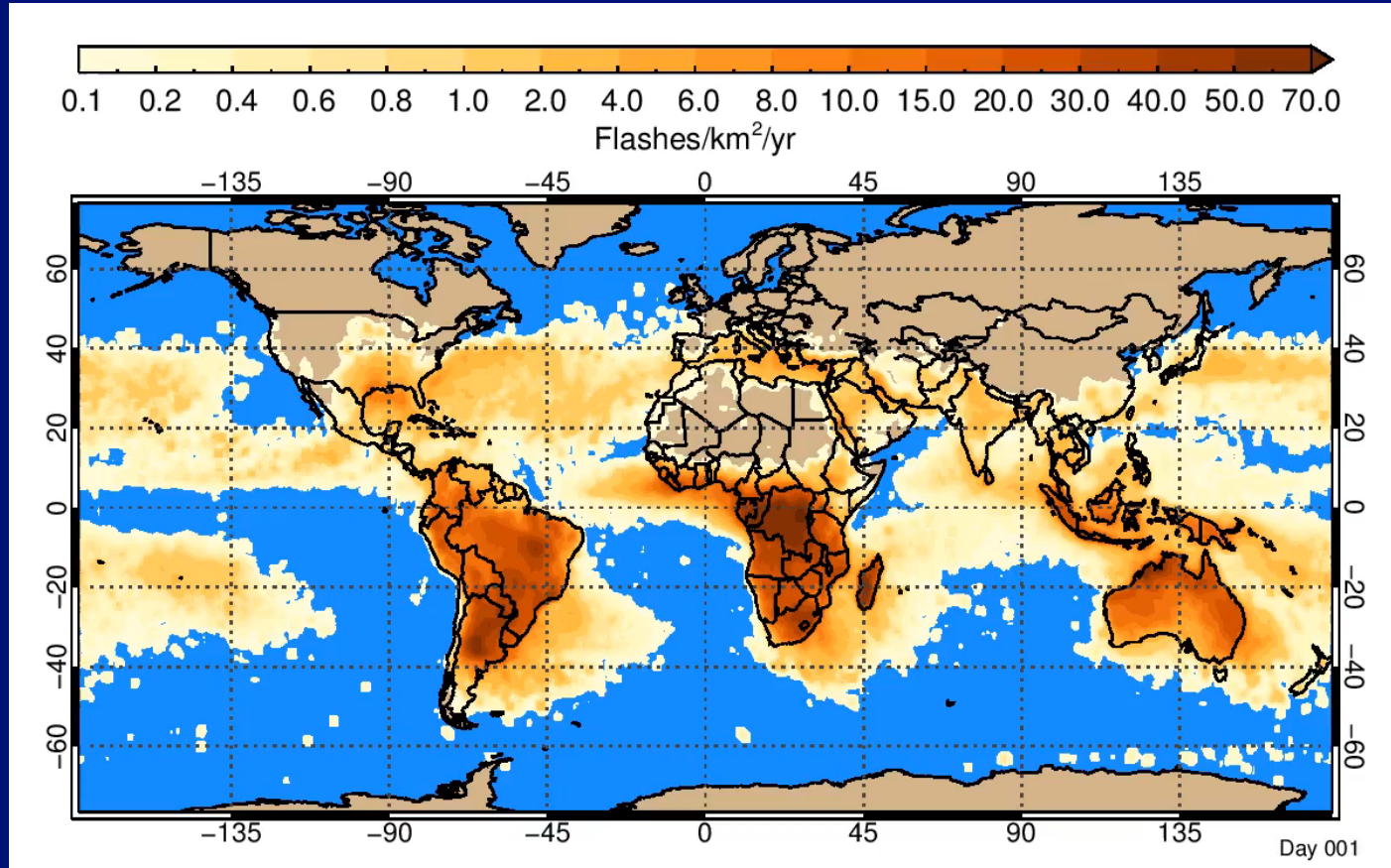
Real time : 25 msec!



Phillip M. Bitzer and William J. Koshak



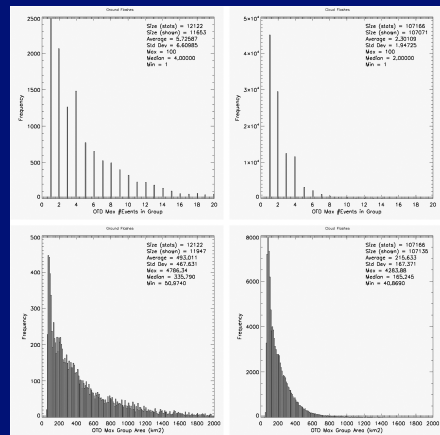
Traditionally, LIS has been used for flash counting



Recently, there has been an uptick in exploiting “lower level” attributes of LIS data

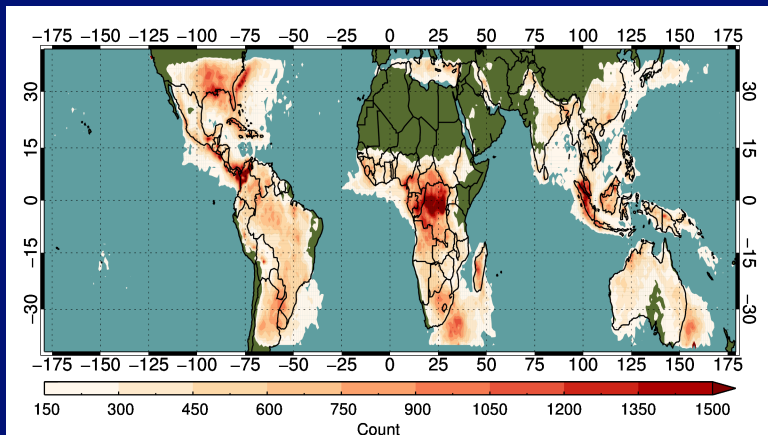
Bitzer et al. 2015, Bitzer 2016, Peterson et al. 2016, Koshak 2010, Koshak 2014

IC/CG



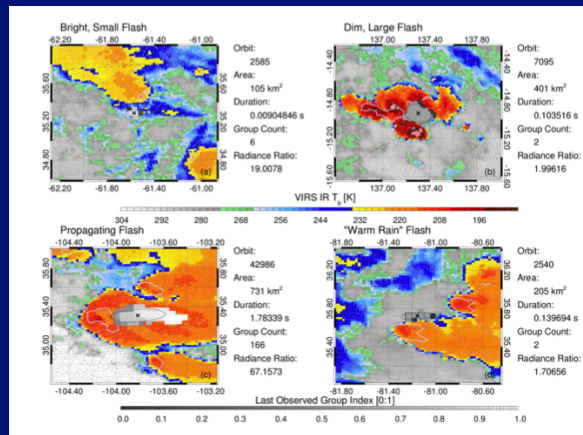
Koshak, 2010

Continuing Current



Bitzer, 2016

Propagating Flashes



Peterson et al., 2016

LIS also provides a measure of the energy
for each lightning flash

via the spectral energy density (radiance)

$$E_k = \gamma_k Q_k$$

The energy of the kth flash/group
is proportional to the “radiance”

$$Q_k = CA\Delta\lambda \sum_j \left[\frac{a_j \cos \alpha_j}{r_j^2} \right]_k \xi_{jk}$$

projected
pixel footprint

distance to
footprint

measured
“radiance”

The diagram illustrates the components of the equation for Q_k . The term $a_j \cos \alpha_j$ is identified as the 'projected pixel footprint'. The term r_j^2 in the denominator is identified as the 'distance to footprint'. The term ξ_{jk} is identified as the 'measured "radiance"'. The summation is over index j , and the subscript k is on the bracketed term.

each depends on the lens boresight angle (Koshak et al. 2000)

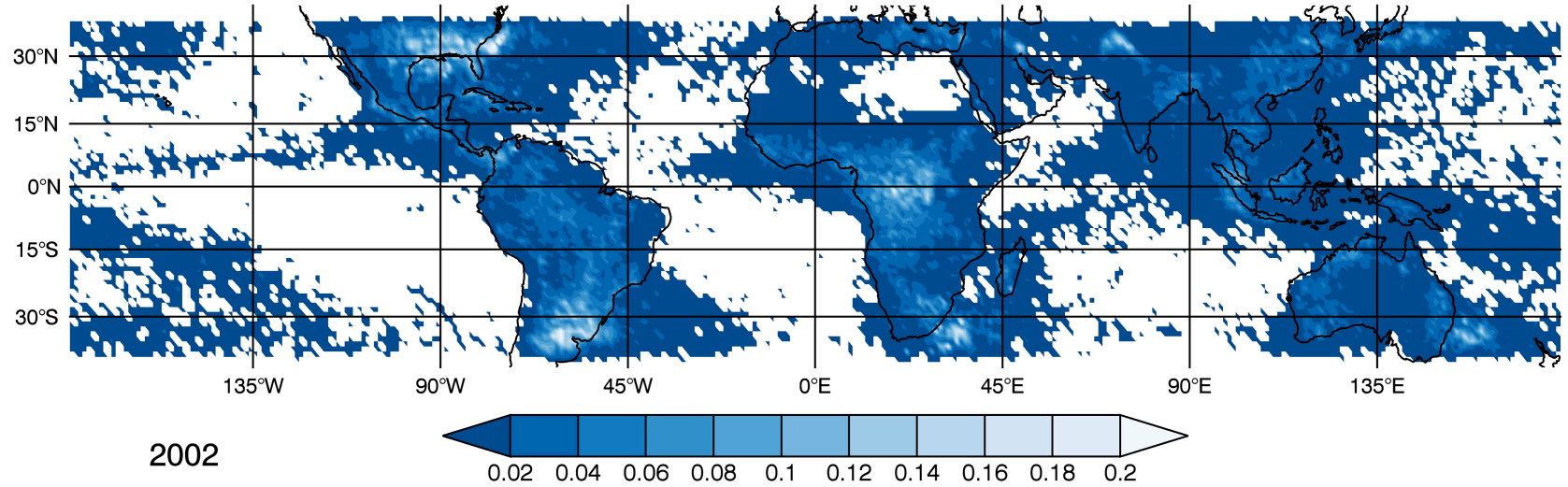
Caveats

Does not account for different cloud properties (averages out)

Does not account for varying cloud depths (averages out)

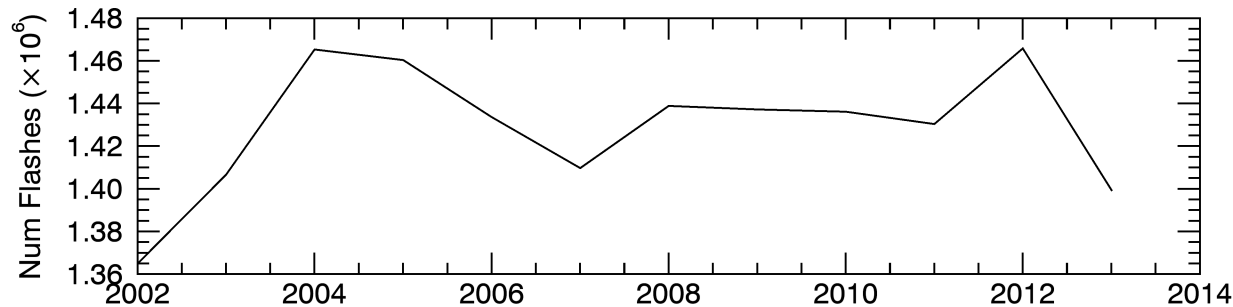
Assumes “radiance” measurement is stable (Buechler et al., 2014)

What is the spatial distribution of
flash energy per year?

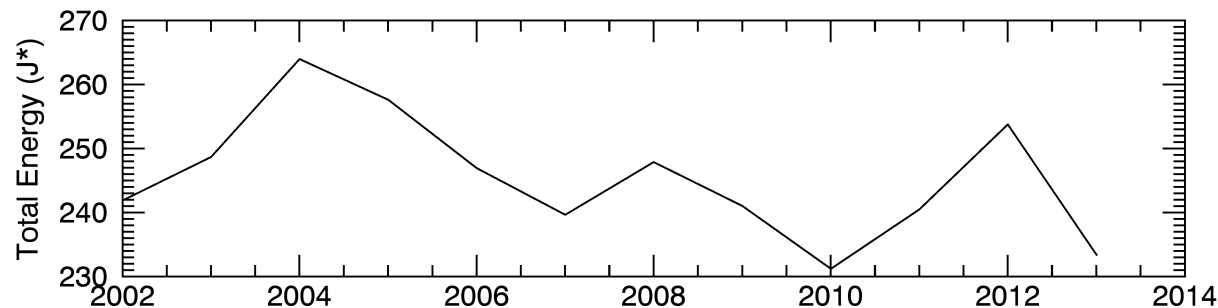


Total Flash Energy Per Year

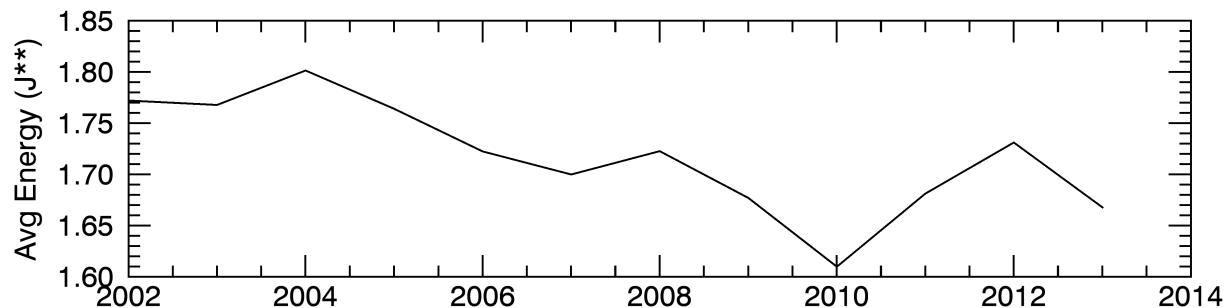
Are there any time trends in the energy?



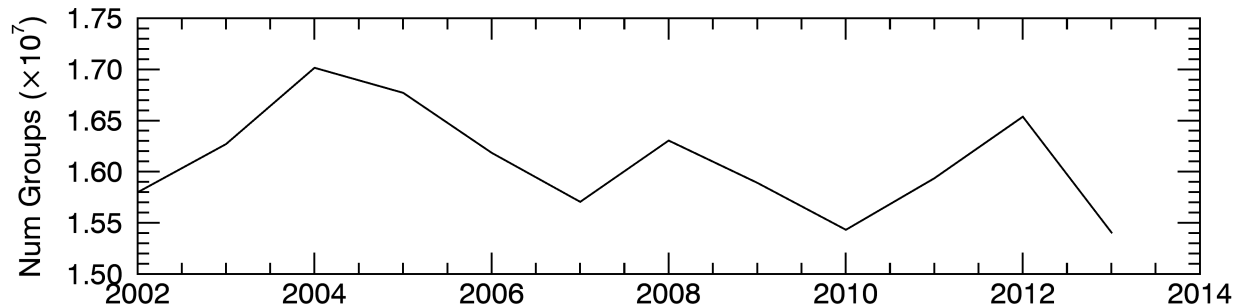
The number of
flashes has been
relatively
constant



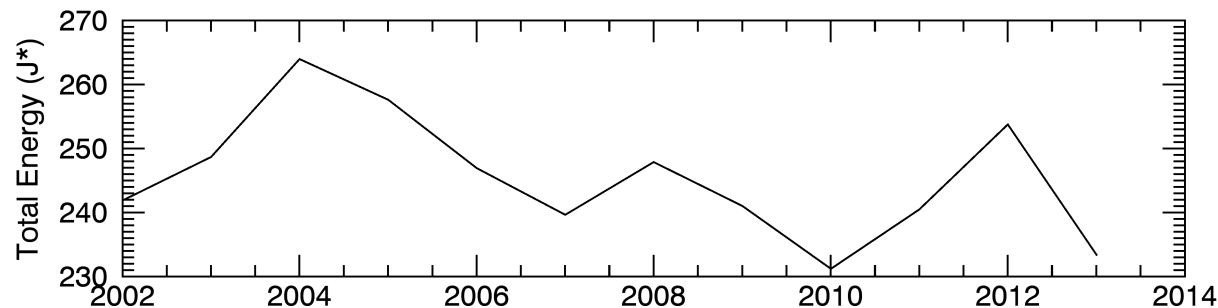
but the overall
energy has
decreased



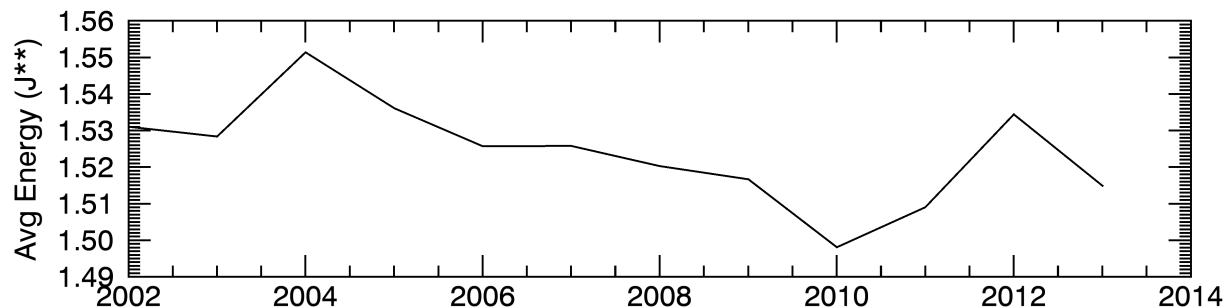
and the average
energy per flash
has decreased



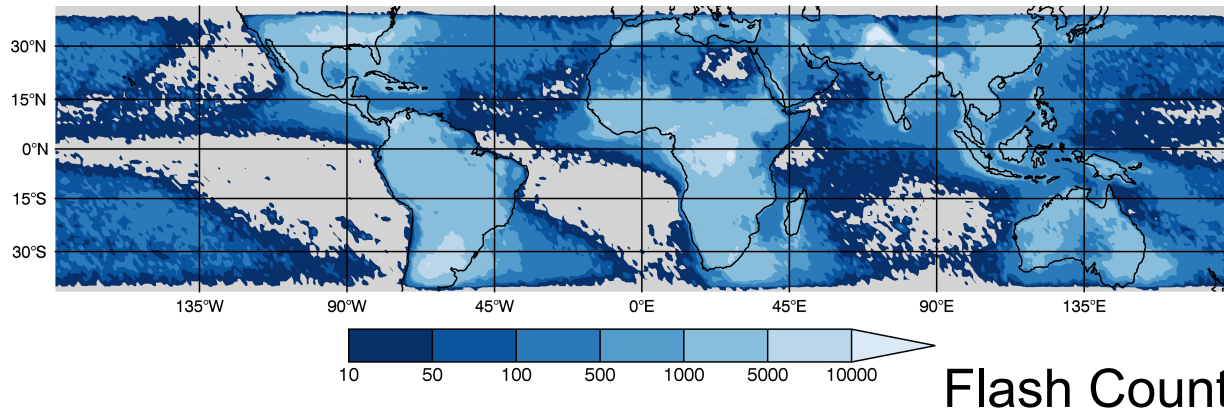
The number of groups has been relatively constant



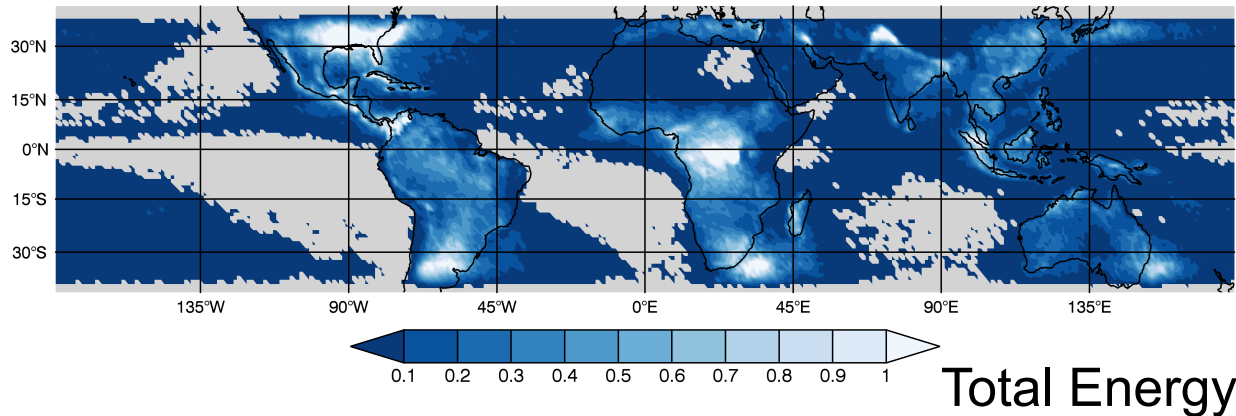
but the average energy per group is also relatively constant

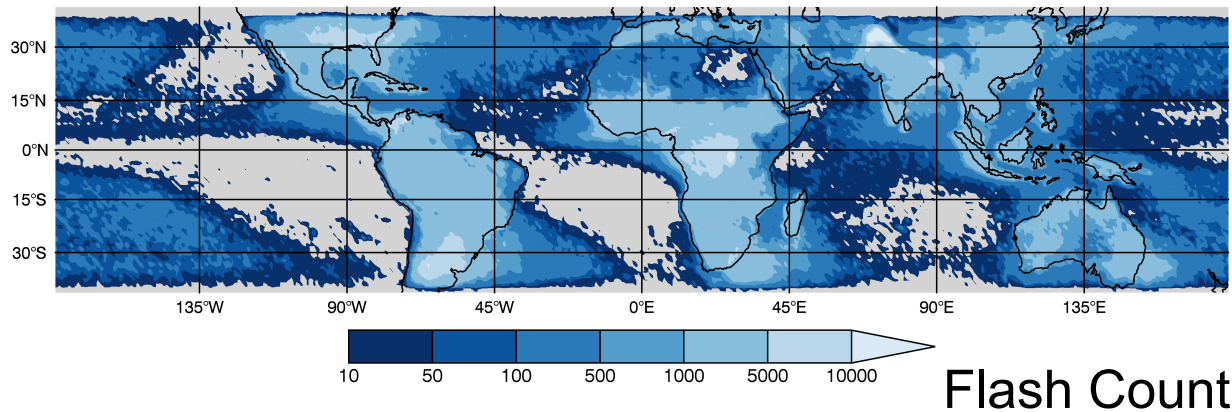


What does the climatology tell us?

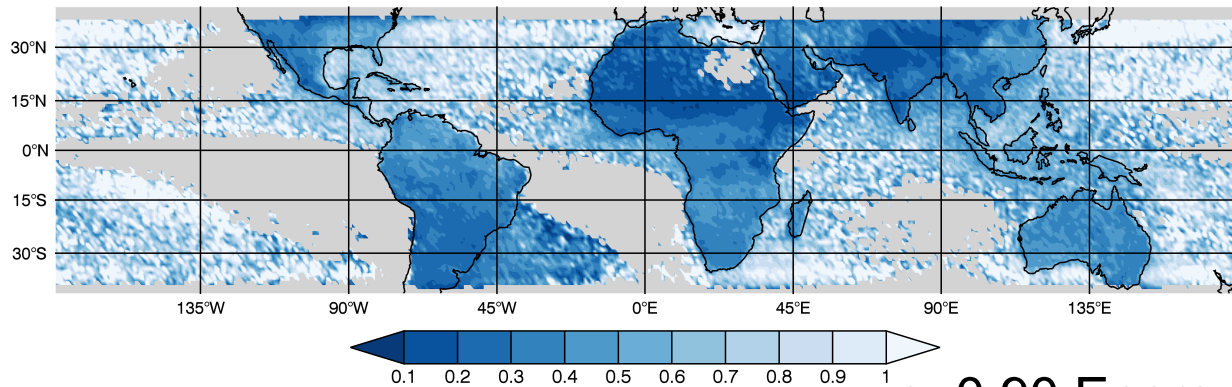


Unsurprisingly,
the total energy
mirrors the flash
count



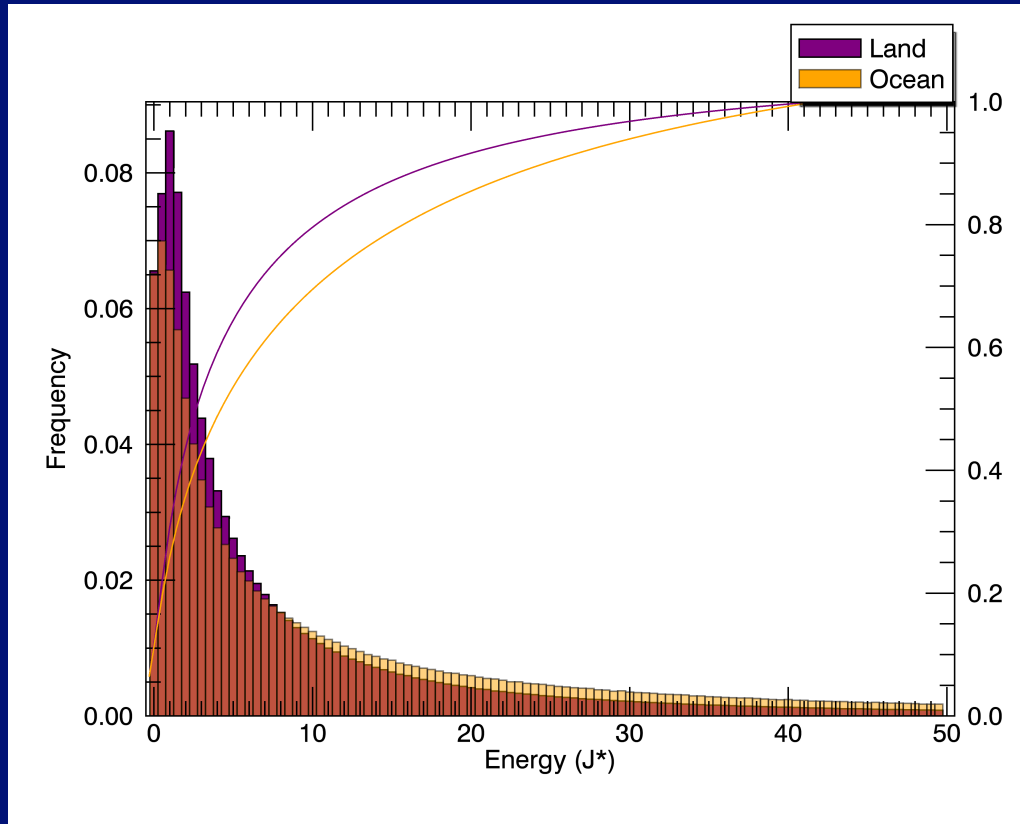


But, higher energy
flashes occur over
the oceans



p=0.90 Energy

*holds for smaller percentiles



By any reasonable statistical test (e.g., K-S), these distributions are significantly different

Are there any time trends in the energy?

The overall optical flash energy has decreased

*The energy per flash has decreased, but
the energy per group has remained constant*

What does the climatology tell us?

*Oceanic flashes, while less frequency,
have higher optical energy per flash*